The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (one week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per week), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One Year ($2 issues), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy extra to the getter up of the Club.

☞ The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance are these terms to be departed from.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1871. NO. 151.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bill for Election of State Treasurer by the People Affirmatively Reported—A Resolution Condemning the Removal of Sumner Introduced—The Appropriation Bill Passed in the House Committee of the Whole—The Printing Bill Passed by the Senate, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14, 1871.

Election of State Treasurer by the People.

Mr. Billingfelt's bill for the election of State Treasurer by the people, was reported affirmatively.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Rutan—Authorizing the Town Council of Beaver Falls to provide for the grading and paving of streets. Passed.

By Mr. Graham—Relating to county bridges in Allegheny county, requiring the Commissioners to build approaches to the bridges as well as the superstructure; authorizing the School Directors of Neville township, Allegheny county, to borrow three thousand dollars; authorizing the School Directors of Ross township, Allegheny county, to borrow three thousand dollars.

By Mr. Anderson—For the better management of Allegheny county prison, providing that Judges of courts shall appoint inspectors; incorporating the Pittsburgh, Oakland and Lake Shore Railroad Company; supplement for the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, increasing its directors to nine.

Mr. Furman introduced and had passed to third reading a bill constituting the act of 1868 granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows, so as to secure to them pay from January 1st, 1866.

Sumner's Removal.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution expressing regret at the action of the President in relation to our own Senators in countenancing the removal of Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Messrs. White, Rutan, Osterhout, Brooke and Connell oppose it, and Mr. Billingfelt replies.

Mr. White moved its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations. Lost—yeas 8, nays 21. All Republicans, nays 17, all Democrats except Billingfelt.

Mr. Brooke offered the following amendment, to be added to the resolution: "And that in his opinion, in opposition to the Democratic party, and his acceptance of the leadership of a faction that defies the rights of man, during twenty years of service in the United States Senate, is eminently entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people."

A partisan debate followed, the Democrats opposing the amendment, and pending discussion other business intervened.

Local Option.

A committee of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Conference appeared on the floor with a memorial for a local option liquor law, and addressed the Senate in a few feeling remarks.

Adjourned till three o'clock.

The Printing Bill.

In the afternoon the printing bill was the special order. Mr. Davis moved an amendment giving the printing to three leading Democratic papers January under the provisions of this bill, with seventy-five in twenty-five thousand dollars. Disagreed to, yeas 9, nays 27.

Mr. Buckalew offered a new section, providing for 5 additional copies of the Legislative Reporting, on Tuesday, April 4th, for three years from June 5th, according to act of 1857, and numerous amendments, including this supplement, and immediately upon the passage of this act the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall give notice of said letting in one daily paper in each county of this and three times in all the daily newspapers at Harrisburg. Carried, and the bill passed finally as amended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Appropriation Bill.

The House went into committee of the whole on appropriation bill, which passed the Committee of the Whole as reported by the Pittsburgh papers heretofore, with several additions, viz: Fourteen hundred dollars per page for Legislative Journal and five thousand dollars for the Civil Code Commissioners.

IRONTON, O.

Contracts Let for the Building of Holly Water Works.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 14, 1871.

The contract for the erection of Holly Water Works buildings, in this city, was awarded to-day by R. F. Coverdale, of Cincinnati, at forty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars. This includes the putting down of three and a half miles of mains, the works to be completed by the 1st of October. The machinery is to be furnished by the Holly Manufacturing Company at a cost of thirty-six thousand two hundred dollars, and is to have a capacity of two million gallons each twenty-four hours.

LAGRANGE, O.

A Man Sixty-five Years of Age Cuts his Throat

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, O., March 14, 1871.

Michael Wheakerly, a resident of Wellsburg, West Virginia, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat. He entered the door he had his own stable left, and was found by his little son, who went to the stable for some purpose, and found the blood running down from above. Wheakerly was a German about sixty-five years of age, and was in trouble about the purchase of some property, which is supposed to have deranged his mind.

GREENVILLE, PA.

Fire Caused by a Lamp Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, Pa., March 14, 1871.

A fire occurred last night in Hall's building in the store room on Main street occupied by Linenger & Paden, caused by a kerosene lamp exploding. The stock was damaged about five thousand dollars; damage on building light; fully insured.

THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

Statement in Regard to Collieries Still in Operation.

POTTSVILLE, March 14.—The *Miner's Journal* publishes the following contradiction: The statement published in the *Press* wherein certain operators and coal firms are denounced as being in opposition to the present movement of the coal operators and railroad companies, we are authorized to deny on the part of the following collieries and firms: Samuel K. Dawson & Co., are not interested in any way in this combination opposition to the Democratic party, and his acceptance of the leadership of a faction that defies the rights of man, during twenty years of service in the United States Senate, is eminently entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Conflicting Statements as to the Late Trouble.

COLUMBIA, March 14.—Captain Christopher, commanding a company of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, at Yorkville, South Carolina, in letters to Governor Scott and Sheriff Glenn, of Yorkville, asserts that the guns taken from the negro militia by the Sheriff were stored in the police station, where the negroes from getting away from Yorkville to their homes, and that the pickets were the same illegal, unknown and unarmed band that made the raid on the office of the county Treasurer.

A card will appear in the papers here signed by thirteen white citizens of Yorkville, giving their full statements. They explain their course fully, and show that Captain Christopher's report is through ignorance of the circumstances of affairs before the robbery, his leading pleas of anger for their arrest, and that Christopher misrepresented the case. They show that they who came to the rescue of part of the rifles upon the County Treasury are different parties. Sheriff Glenn has refused to receive bail for those arrested here yet, Governor Scott has summoned leading Democrats to advise with him upon the upcountry troubles.

POLITICAL.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—*The Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-day says: Charles Carroll has again been elected United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood Clayton 18, McDonald 5, Sol. F. Clark, Democrat, 7, E. H. English, Democrat, 1, J. F. Waite, colored, 1. In the House, Clayton, 47, McDonald, 5, Clark, 14, White 4, English 2, scattering 3. This gives Clayton 12 majority on joint ballot. The galleries and lobbies of both houses were crowded to their utmost capacity while the vote was being taken. As soon as the result was announced loud cheering rent the air. The friends of Clayton and Carroll proceeded to his room in the west wing of the capitol, where the wildest scenes of enthusiasm prevailed. Several local Republicans were present. Governor Clayton, the Governor voted for him, and accepted his election. This was the last of the contests between Clayton and Clarkson.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—The Legislature to-day elected John W. Johnston, Conservative, for United States Senator by 105 to 66 for John R. Popham, the Republican nominee.

FIRES.

Brooklyn, New York.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A destructive fire occurred at the Grand Street ferry, Brooklyn. The flames spread so rapidly it was impossible to rescue the horses, and many of the poor animals were roasted alive in their stalls. The cries of the animals during the fire were heart rending. The fine stock of the company was saved in perfect condition, and the machinery but slightly damaged. Our reporter examined the premises as the loss drops at 4:30. They are the property of Jackson & Co., Chicago, and other parties.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The New York Consolidated Mortgage Scheme.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Justice Hoffman has issued an order restraining the negotiation of the new gold consolidated mortgage bonds.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election Yesterday.

Democratic Candidate for Governor Elected—Republicans Defeated in the Second Congressional District.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14, 6 P. M.—The election returns show large Democratic gains. The election of Weston, Democrat, for Governor is possible, if not probable. Bell, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second district.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Our State election today is calling out quite a full vote. Up to one o'clock P. M. returns from various points indicated that the Republicans would almost hold their ground of last year.

LATER.—The incomplete vote of this city indicates a plurality for Bell, Democrat, for Congress, over Stevens, in the Second district, and leaves the result in doubt.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Manchester gives Pike 1,679 and Weston 1,760, against last year Stearns, Republican, 1,691, Bell, Democrat, 993, and Flint 34. Manchester gives Stevens for Congress 1,562, and Bell, Democrat, 794. Plymouth, Democrat, 1,794. Plymouth gives Pike 321 and Weston 316. Last year it gave Stearns 341, Bedell 197, and Flint 78. Warren gives Pike 176 and Weston 209. Last year it gave Stearns 193, Bedell 224, and Flint 190. Forty-eight towns heard from so far, Pike 4,591, Weston 8,064, and Cooper, Labor Reform, 169. Hillsboro gives Pike 149 and Weston 244. Last year it gave Stearns 149, Pinkets 206, and Flint 57. Andover gives Pike 92, and Weston 228; last year, Stearns 84, Bedell 158, and Flint 34. Hopkinton gives Pike 247, Weston 241; last year, Stearns 259, Bedell 122, Flint, 54. The result in these towns, representing different sections, shows a Democratic gains all over the State.

N. Y. 8. Returns from fifty-four towns foot up 919 net Democratic gain, and sixty towns show Pike to be 120 ahead of Weston. The complexion of the House is not yet determined, but the prospect is the Senate will be Democratic, owing to the large Democratic gains. In Grafton county the Republicans fear the defeat of General Griffin, in the Third Congressional District. But few returns of his vote, however, have yet been received.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1871.

SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Senate took up the resolution from the House for final adjournment to-morrow, 10th inst.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried, ayes 32, nays 13. The negative vote was cast by Bell, Democrat, and all the Republican Senator Trumbull.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial from certain citizens of Santo Domingo, who have been driven from their homes by Baez, setting forth that Baez, for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of San Domingo, has caused many patriots opposed to the project to be murdered to death and executed them; has put others in chains, imprisoned many more, and imposed vigorous extraction upon the people. He, therefore, asks the influential and notable citizens of the country; that for the same object, all means in their power and in order to deceive the Government and people of the United States with an appearance of legality, he has forced the Dominicans to assemble for an election, and compelled with threats the greatest part of the citizens to vote for annexation. The petitioners, citizens and the interests of the country: that a majority of the people of San Domingo are opposed to annexation; that the object of Baez in the project is to convert into specie large amounts of bills against the Treasury of the Republic, which, if annexation to Dominica would result in grave complications for the Government of the United States, and in consequence for the sons of the soil, and that it would be a fatal blow to the liberties of the island. The petitioners, memorialists, in the name of themselves and their countrymen, solemnly protest against the treaty of annexation which is being made, and earnestly implore of President Baez to the Cabinet at Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN raised a point of order before the petition had been read that it was not in order to present the usages of the Senate to have papers of this character presented from foreigners, in which he was not understood by the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER insisted that he had not yet made known for what purpose he had presented this document, and consequently the time had not come for the point of order to be raised. He was proceeding to state what his object was in reading the petition, when Mr. MORTON desired to know if the Massachusetts Senator was to make a speech against the annexation of San Domingo, whether a reply from him would be in order.

The CHAIR decided in the negative, and also insisted that the ruling he observed, and that Mr. SUMNER should proceed no further than the reading of his paper.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to what States, if any, have ratified the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States since the issue of the proclamation of March 30th, 1870. Adopted.

The House bill to repeal the duty on coal was read the first time. Mr. HAMILTON objected to second reading, and it was laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the reissue of National bank notes in exchange for mutilated bills. The bill passed.

Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution counting business to-day between noon and 5 o'clock outside was taken up, pending which, at three o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, which passed, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish at the next session of Congress maps showing the public domain of the United States, grants of public lands made thereto, &c.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered the following, as a question of the previous question:

Resolved, That no member supports that annual taxation should not exceed $300,000,000, including $150,000,000 principal of the public debt.

Resolved, That the money needed be for revenue only, and not for the protection of class interests at the general expense.

Resolved, That in case this session adjourn without the appointment of a Committee of Ways and Means, a special committee be appointed by the Speaker to consider and report upon the reform of our revenue, and such bill or bills embracing a revenue tariff on the foregoing principles as will best carry the same into practical effect at this session.

Mr. BECK'S bill for the removal of all political disabilities came up, and was debated at considerable length.

Mr. ELLIOTT, colored, of South Carolina, made a speech against the bill, declaring that the people of the Tennessee ring furnished money to keep up the carpet-bag Legislature.

Mr. BECK'S bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein described, on account of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be and the same are hereby removed.

Mr. POLAND moved to amend by adding:

Resolved, That this act shall not apply to, or in any way affect or remove the disabilities imposed or included in either of the following clauses: First, Members of Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion; second, officers of the army or navy of the United States above the rank of captain of any years, who left said army or navy and aided the rebellion; third, members of State conventions which adopted pretended ordinances of secession, and who voted for the adoption of such ordinances.

The amendment, under the operation of the previous question, was agreed to, 121 to 57.

The question then was taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and resulted as follows: Yeas 120, nays 92. Two-thirds not having voted for the bill, the House objection for the bill failed.

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Resolved, That we as a party will put into the field a Prohibition ticket at the coming spring election.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Telegrams from the lake ports indicate the early opening of navigation. The rivers and harbors are free of ice. Lakes Erie and Huron are open. The Welland canal is expected to be opened by the fourth of April. Steamers are running regularly on St. Clair flats.

The flood at Lewiston, Maine, is now abating. The ice for two miles above the city is jammed into one mass. The ice field is in some places twenty feet high. The water is from two to three feet deep in the highway. A large number of logs have been set free.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday.

John Dolan, a fireman on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, fell from his engine Monday night, near Caldwell, Wis., and was instantly killed.

Dwight H. Hooper, traveling agent for How & Co., stationers, New York, died suddenly at the Weddell House in Cleveland, on Monday, from an overdose of morphine. It is not known for what reason the morphine was taken.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NATIONAL GUARD PEACEABLE

Protest Against German Requisitions.

Emperor William and Party at Nancy.

The Peace Convention at Brussels.

Trade at Rouen Reviving—Napoleon on His Way to England—The English Parliament—The Black Sea Conference—United States Corvette Shenandoah at Southampton, &c., &c.

FRANCE.

Paris Quiet—A Protest Against Exactions—Railways to be Given Up To-Day.

PARIS, March 14, Evening.—Marquis De Bonneville, lately French Minister to Rome, has been appointed Minister to Vienna.

Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of Emperor William, at Ferrieres, to protest against the requisitions still levied by the Germans in some portions of France.

Faidherbe reports that the Germans will redeliver to the French, on the 15th inst., the railways held by them in the north of France.

Thiers comes to Paris to-morrow.

The malcontents of the National Guards at Montmartre have given in to the authorities, and returned all the cannon in their possession. The city is quiet.

Apprehensions of trouble at Montmartre have vanished. The Prussians continue their exactions in occupied departments.

Disturbances in Paris.

PARIS, March 14.—The Paris and Lyons Railroad will be restored to the French authorities to-morrow, and at once be placed in the hands of its former management.

Some disorders have occurred in the city. Among the events of the day was the mobbing of several gatekeepers whose urge upon the authorities the adoption of urgent measures for the restoration of order.

ENGLAND.

Trade Reviving—Napoleon En Route to England—The Black Sea Conference—The House of Commons—The Emperor at Nancy.

LONDON, March 14.—Trade at Rouen is reviving, and the purchases of cotton tissues have considerably increased.

The German military authorities have billeted a large number of additional troops upon the inhabitants of Rouen, because of the general display of emblems of mourning during the review of the German forces in that city.

It is said that ex-Emperor Napoleon passed through Versailles, for Dieppe, to-day, en route for England.

The *Times* congratulates Europe upon the results of the Black Sea Conference. The final session of the Conference will be held to-day.

The United States corvette Shenandoah is at Southampton.

In the House of Commons last night, a speech was made by Sir John Pakington, Tory, calling, in the strongest terms, the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions in the army. The petition of Democracy, which would entail a vast expense upon the country and degrade the army. The unpremeditated speech of Gladstone, who was in the House when the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

Emperor William arrived at Nancy, the city of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. He left Nancy for Berlin to-morrow, and after an inspection of the city and fortress, will continue their journey to Berlin.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 14.—The steamship Assyria, from New York, intended at Moville. The City of Paris, from New York for Liverpool, is also known to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s, 91¾; 10-40s, 91¾; 6-20s, 90¾; 10-40s 88¾.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Petroleum 49¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling upland 12d; 7-8d.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

PRUSSIA

Abolition of Military Offices — Reprisals Threatened—The Peace Convention at Brussels.

BERLIN, March 3.—The decree of the 5th, just published, abolishes the Governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rhenish, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans also relinquish administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume the duties in case the French system of improvements unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal, railway and telegraphic service in those districts of France, and the United States, grants of public lands made thereto, &c.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Telegrams from the lake ports indicate the early opening of navigation. The rivers and harbors are free of ice. Lakes Erie and Huron are open. The Welland canal is expected to be opened by the fourth of April. Steamers are running regularly on St. Clair flats.

The flood at Lewiston, Maine, is now abating. The ice for two miles above the city is jammed into one mass. The ice field is in some places twenty feet high. The water is from two to three feet deep in the highway. A large number of logs have been set free.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday.

John Dolan, a fireman on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, fell from his engine Monday night, near Caldwell, Wis., and was instantly killed.

Dwight H. Hooper, traveling agent for How & Co., stationers, New York, died suddenly at the Weddell House in Cleveland, on Monday, from an overdose of morphine. It is not known for what reason the morphine was taken.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Episode in the Senate.

Mr. Sumner Gets Another Blow at Annexation—Bills Abolishing the Duty on Coal and Salt Sure to Pass—A Ku-Klux Bill Agreed Upon in Caucus Committee—Both Houses Divided on the Question—First Meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee—Cameron Announces that He Will Hold the Position of Chairman as Long as His Health Will Permit, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1871.

Mr. Sumner Gives Annexation a Blow.

Although deposed from the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Sumner does not seem to think that he is therefor necessarily precluded from giving more or less attention to matters coming under its jurisdiction. To-day he presented a long memorial from certain exiled citizens of San Domingo, who had been driven from their homes by order of Baez, and who protested on behalf of themselves and thousands of others who could not speak, against having their native country sold out at auction by a tyrant and usurper, and was proceeding to read it, interspersing the matter in the petition frequently with some observations of his own, when Sherman raised the point of order that such petition, coming from the subjects of another Government, could not be received in the Senate without a violation of its customs and usages. The Chair sustained this point, when Mr. Sumner took the ground that the petition was not before the Senate in such a way as to give Senators the right to rule upon it. It would be plenty of time to take such a course when he intimated for what particular object he had presented it. Those he had used for no reference to a committee, nor any action whatever by the hands of the Senate. He was merely expressing that a certain extraordinary document had been presented to him, which was of great general interest, and the nature of which he wished to divulge for the benefit of his colleagues.

Having thus got himself in position where it was extremely puzzling to know whether it would be proper to object to his remarks or not, Sumner proceeded to make some very sharp remarks on annexation generally, when Morton got up and desired the party to inform him if he would be permitted to apply if the Massachusetts Senator was to be allowed to make a speech against annexation. The Vice President, thinking it now high time to interfere, called Sumner to order, and the discussion dropped from the ordinary dull routine, which, while it lasted, caused intense amusement to the galleries, was stopped.

House Bills Abolishing Duties.

House bills abolishing duties on salt, coal, tea and coffee were reported to the Senate to-day, and immediately upon their reception, Trumbull moved a vote on the bill relating to salt, and Sherman, in a speech, voiced the hope that they would not be referred to standing committees, as it was universally recognized that such reference would but a mere matter of form, and would entail a vast expense upon the country and degrade the army. The urgent request of Gladstone, who was in the House when the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

Emperor William arrived at Nancy, the city of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. He left Nancy for Berlin to-morrow, and after an inspection of the city and fortress, will continue their journey to Berlin.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s, 90¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Petroleum 49¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling upland 12d; 7-8d.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

PRUSSIA

Abolition of Military Offices — Reprisals Threatened—The Peace Convention at Brussels.

BERLIN, March 3.—The decree of the 5th, just published, abolishes the Governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rhenish, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans also relinquish administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume the duties in case the French system of improvements unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal, railway and telegraphic service in those districts of France, and the United States, grants of public lands made thereto, &c.

The *Cross Gazette* denies the truth of the report that Von Moltke is to be created a Field Marshal.

Prince Frederick Charles is at Rouen, where he receives visits from the notables.

The South German Gazette, official, says: Certainly that unless France protects peaceful Germans residing in their avocations, and also the rights of that country, reprisals must be made by the Germans.

Baron Von Arnim, late Prussian Minister, and German Minister to Belgium, have been appointed to participate in the Peace Conference at Brussels.

Government of Occupied French Territory.

BERLIN, March 14.—Herr Fabrice has been appointed chief of the civil administration of the occupied French departments.

Expulsion of Germans from France.

BERLIN, March 14.—The Government has asked information from that of France whether the decree issued by the Government of National Defense for the expulsion of Germans from France, has been enforced. An immediate reply was requested. The Faure desires time for consideration, and has been granted it.

RUSSIA.

No Secret Treaty Between Russia and Prussia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—An official denial is given to-day to the recent report that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Prussia, which was to have been put into active operation in certain eventualities during the late war.

BELGIUM

French Arms Retained by Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—The French troops interred in Belgium are now returning to France, but leave their arms in the hands of the Belgian authorities until after the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 14, 1871.

BIG HAUL BY A SNEAK THIEF.

The residence of Mr. Spencer, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of $5,000 worth of jewelry, and a large amount of oil and coal company bonds by a sneak thief last evening.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RELIEF FUND.

The French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have received the following from the treasurer, Chas. Lanier, now in London:

"LONDON, March 12.—Chas. H. Marshall, Chairman, &c.: The London committee, having efficiently work, and practical application of the relief is going on, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, is hereby requested to close the committee rooms, forward the unpaid balance of the fund to me, and thereupon consider their duties ended. Signed, CHARLES LANIER."

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

Col. Burr Porter, of Newark, N. J., was killed in battle December 5th, while serving with the troops in France under Garibaldi.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Irwin and John Lewis, indicted for highway robbery, reported yesterday, was resumed and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

George Thomas one of the most efficient tipstaves in the Quarter Sessions Court, resigned his position yesterday and Wm. L. Burkhart was appointed to fill the vacancy.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Funk.
Commonwealth vs. John Kelly and Chas. Stewart.
Commonwealth vs. Catharine Shott.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Reynolds.
Commonwealth vs. Peter Schmeck.
Commonwealth vs. Martin Lang.
Commonwealth vs. Thomas Lang.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Newman.
Commonwealth vs. James Scott.
Commonwealth vs. Robert Gibson.
Commonwealth vs. Thomas and Anna Ross.
Commonwealth vs. Robert Orrison.
Commonwealth vs. Lorenz Knudman.
Commonwealth vs. Henry Arnold.
Commonwealth vs. Fred. Dorrnert.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. McHenry.
Commonwealth vs. John Wilson.
Commonwealth vs. James Burke.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Burke.
Commonwealth vs. Alex. Berner.
Commonwealth vs. Jacob Smith.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Woodward.
Commonwealth vs. Wm. Roberts.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The first case taken up was that of Miller & Co. vs. August Benning, action in trover and conversion. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

Same vs. same, action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

Thomas Simpson vs. Nicholas Maul. Action on book account. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $2 60.

Before Judge Sterrett.

In this branch the case of *John Gallagher* vs. James H.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

A MOVEMENT having for its object the nomination of Mr. CHASE for President is said to be quietly organizing among a considerable number Democratic politicians, some of whom assisted in the game which came so near nominating him in the place of SEYMOUR. He is said to assent to the undertaking, his health being quite restored.

"WAYNE MCVEIGH sits in the head of the table," was the outlet of a manly self-trust. And if Mr. SUMNER had been great enough to say to his fellow Senators: "Put me on any committee, or on none, as you judge most conducive to the public good—let the foot of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, if you think I can be most useful there," he would have won a triumph greater than that of any accident or modern warfare.—*New York Tribune.*

True; self-abnegation is the highest, because most difficult of all the virtues. But if the foot of the table becomes the head whenever McGREGOR assumes it, what shall we say of the spirit which prompts the deposal of a man thus acknowledged to be chief?

It is understood that the new Democratic paper which was started here less than three months ago with the title of "*The Paper*," is dead from impecuniosity. For some days past rumor has represented it as being in the agonies of death, the extreme fate being postponed by shifts from day to day which only rendered its demise all the more certain. Report says that considerable sums have been lost in the attempts to accomplish what practical men saw from the first was an impossibility. Those who undertook it have had a brief and instructive period of schooling which should not be lost on those who may be similarly tempted.

THEY say the San Domingo Commissioners are busying themselves on the return voyage in writing their reports, each member embodying his news separately. It is said, moreover, that these reports will concur in favoring annexation, which report we doubt, another intimation being that Mr. HOWE, of Boston, will take the opposite view, for the reason that it is a job. When Mr. WADE steps ashore and learns that his friend Senator SUMNER has been disciplined for expressing himself with independence we shall be curious to hear what he says about it. We are rather glad Mr. WADE is coming home so soon. He has great common sense as well as plainness of speech, and he will doubtless make an early call at the White House.

It appears to be understood now that one of the class of arguments of which the English members of the Joint High Commission came prepared to make free use of is wining and dining. People who put their legs under other people's mahogany are supposed to be more readily impressed by the reasoning of the owners of the aforesaid mahogany than those who keep their legs at home and minds free. A great deal of feasting has been done already, which is about all that is known of the proceedings of the Commission—as regards the secret. It seems to be understood that the deputation of Mr. SUMNER removes what was felt to be an obstacle to something or somebody or other—a feeling which is said to be shared in by our English cousins on the Commission. It is doubtless very important that the Joint High Commission should get the worst impediments removed at the beginning; but if a Senator may be set aside because he is impracticable, why may not a member of the Commission who entertains distasteful notions—if one there should happen to be? The thing can be carried to almost any extent, you see; and it may be well enough to ask, what next?

THE *Tribune* of Monday has for its leader an article on "CHARLES SUMNER." As nearly as we can judge from measurement made only with the eye, it is about three-quarters of a column in length; and as accurately as we can determine from a very patient and honest attempt to get at its exact import and meaning, it is divided into two exactly equal halves; one of which is devoted to a glowing eulogy of that Senator, and to an enumeration of the great moral, and intellectual endowments and acquirements which have given him eminence and superiority, and which constitute the reason why he should continue at the head of that most important Senatorial Committee: while the other half of the article is devoted to an apparently equally sincere vindication of the Senate in removing him from the position which he had filled so honorably and for so long a period. How the Senator deserved to be removed for his virtues, it does not state; neither in what manner the Senate grew more ennobled by removing him; but that in some occult way the patriotism and integrity of both have been augmented and strengthened it evidently seems to consider beyond a doubt. The bewildered perplexity of the great journal is a matter for sincere commiseration among all classes of its well-wishers.

WHAT a blessing it is that the intellectual ability of the *Saturday Review* is not commensurate with its maliciousness. If its power were equal to its malevolence America would fare but very poorly, we suspect. The United States constitute the *bête noir* of that journal; we are its nightmare, its shirt of Nessus, its unspeakable agent and affliction. It is haunted by us more continuously than was MACBETH by the ghost of BANQUO. It sees us in its soup, we glare up at it from among the fish and joints, we are brought in with the dessert, we ogle it in its wine. It is a clear case of *mania a Yankee*, and will probably prove fatal in the end. The other day it fancied that the Joint Commission was in its boots; its next hallucination was that the American ladies wanted to marry it; then it became rabid over the delusion that it stood in mortal peril of Fenian shillelahs, and so from one delirium to another it has raved and drivelled on. The latest frenzy of its disordered intellect has assumed the form of an attack on American authors. Mr. WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, the ERATE among our poets and the ELIA of our younger essayists, being singled out for the honor of assault. Thank heaven that when a man is thoroughly malignant he is generally half idiotic; else in what imminent danger should we all stand from the *Review*. Has it yet discussed DARWIN's latest book? What if his theory that man is descended from anthropomorphous apes should be true, and that the pedigree of the American people began exactly where that of the *Saturday Review* ends?

MR. GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY.

The GLADSTONE ministry of England is being ground between an upper and a nether millstone. It was originally formed by a coalition of Whigs and Liberals, but has since undergone so many changes that perhaps the term nondescript will best express its present complexion and character. Mr. GLADSTONE is himself a bundle of contrarieties. A leader among Liberals, all his tastes incline to be aristocratic and exclusive. The recognized champion of popular Reform, all his natural instincts would seem conservative, if not tory and feudalistic. At once an advocate for the rights of the many and a stickler for the privileges of the few, he appears to be equally looked to and equally distrusted by all the parties of England. The Radicals are disappointed and rebellious because reform advances at such a snail's pace, and because of their leader's evident respect for nobility and the whole aristocratic class; the Tories charge him with pandering to Democratic sentiment, and make no effort to conceal their indignation at being so long kept out of power; while Whigs, Tories and Radicals alike hold him responsible for England's loss of prestige and influence abroad, and for much of the disaffection and spirit of revolt existing among the people at home. The agrarian outrages in Ireland are attributed to the weak and indecisive administration of home affairs, and the fruits of his foreign policy are tauntingly pointed out in insolent Russia, angered Germany and estranged France. Added to all these vexatious mischances, is the growing and deepening protest of the working men against the proposed extravagant army expenditures, and their demand for the abolition of University tests, so that the ending of Holy Orders shall no longer be a condition of eligibility to appointment as Head or Fellow of a College; a measure which the ecclesiastical prejudices of Mr. GLADSTONE will forbid him to yield except under absolute compulsion. A prolific supplementary source of discontent is found in the Government scheme of Army Reform, which appears to suit neither Conservatives nor Radicals, the latter refusing to sanction any plan which leaves the Queen's cousin, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in permanent command, and which fails to root out sinecure colonelcies, army agents, and other antiquated sources of expenditure; while the Conservatives want the army to remain a mere appendage of royalty and aristocracy, driving poor Mr. CARDWELL, the author of the measure, almost distracted in his futile endeavors to combine in his bill features which shall be a satisfactory compromise to both. Superadded to all these irritating circumstances, explanations are demanded of Mr. GLADSTONE for his recent letter to Mr. DEASE, in which he declared the independence of the Pope to be a matter of concern to the English Government; then comes the ballot measure of Mr. FORSTER, to which the Premier consents only because he is convinced that it is no longer prudent to trifle with a subject on which the great majority of his supporters are in unmistakable earnest; and, finally, the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama Claims.

The meaning of all this is that after years of incessant controversy, a new step toward the popularization of government in Great Britain is about to be taken, and that Mr. GLADSTONE is more than half afraid. Nor do we wonder at his hesitancy, for all these gradual reforms point to but one ultimate end. He is competent, cautious and conscientious, and has the natural horror of every thoroughbred Englishman against the adoption of what are termed political novelties and new-fangled expedients. But he did not create, nor can he hinder, the inevitable. The troubles which gird him about are only

> "The spirit of the years to come,
> Yearning to mix itself with life."

If Mr. GLADSTONE understand this he will understand his epoch.

ABOUT AND AROUND PITTSBURGH.

From the glimpse we have had of old Pittsburgh, or rather of young Pittsburgh it may seem to have been a good place to—go from. But the hardy Scotch, Irish and Germans of that day did not think so. Those who came to it and stayed in it had no reason to repent of their action. The place steadily, though not rapidly, increased. Washington's account of its size in 1770 was that it contained about twenty houses; in 1786, the number was not far from forty-ten years later it was somewhat over 100; in 1808 it had grown to 597; in 1870—a hundred years from the visit of Washington on his way to Kanawha—the population of the locality had increased from 120, exclusive of those in the Fort, to 180,000, and the houses, from twenty log cabins to 30,000 houses, such as we now see them to be.

How to get to Pittsburgh, was a question that must have received very different answers at different periods of its history. The first method was undoubtedly PADDY'S *tandem*—putting one foot before the other. Horse-back riding, and pack-horses for transportation, continued in use for many years. Wagons over the mountains came next—the wagons being steadied and checked, in going down rugged places, by means of logs chained to the hind wheels, tree and dragging on the ground. The first *stage* started for Philadelphia in 1805. Boats, of course, were used on the rivers. They were of very diversified model and style—canoe, skiff, batteau, keel-boat, barge, flat—and of sizes varying according to the purposes they were to answer. The first *steamboat*, named the *New Orleans*, built here, was launched in March, 1811—just sixty years ago. The great *canal* was completed in 1829. The railroad west was in running condition as far as New Brighton in 1851, and then as—guess the exact year, was completed soon after. All these modes of travel and transportation were in use, and each successively an improvement upon its predecessor, within the space of less than a hundred years. Our numerous railroads have now nearly superceded all the rest. The rivers still float a good number of boats, and might advantageously carry many more, if Congress, the legitimate overseers of these great natural highways of commerce, would make judicious appropriations for their maintenance and improvement.

For a considerable time before and after the beginning of the present century, Pittsburgh was a sort of rendezvous for emigrants from the east destined to the new settlements in Indiana and Southern Ohio. Many gathered here through the winter to be ready for embarkation in the spring. Many, also, from the State of New York, made this an important stopping place, having taken boats at Olean, up the Allegheny, which, in the language of the times, was hailed the jumping-off place, because there their land travel usually ended. The first boat with emigrants from New England is mentioned in 1788. It started from Simrall's ferry—afterwards Robbstown, now West Newton—on the Youghiogeny, destined for the Muskingum river. These boats were generally rude, open, uncomfortable conveyances, with different degrees of convenience in their appointments, according to the means and tastes of those who purchased and used them.

We now propose to take and present a brief review of matters and things *around* Pittsburgh of the olden time.

Allegheny, for its proximity and its present importance, is entitled to be first mentioned, although, in the earlier times of Pittsburgh, it was not often mentioned or referred to at all, being, with all north and west of it, still in the ownership and possession of the Indians. The Indian title was extinguished in 1784, by a treaty made at FORT STANWIX with the Six Nations. Fort Stanwix was at the present town of Rome, near Utica, in the State of New York. Four years afterwards the county of Allegheny was organized, embracing part of old Westmoreland, of Washington, and the portion of country north of the Allegheny. The Indians continued to roam over this region long after their title to it was given up. As late as 1793 occasional hostile raids were made by them into the new settlements on the Pennsylvania frontier.

The beautiful site, where the city of Allegheny now stands, was covered with a fine forest of oak, cherry and black walnut trees, when the county was organized, in 1788. In 1784, Mr. BRACKENRIDGE indulged the following timid hypothesis, in relation to the spot: "On this ground it is supposed, a town may stand." Allegheny was originally intended to be the county seat. Under the law, by which the organization was organization was authorized, the courts were to be held in Pittsburgh until the trustees named in the statute should erect county buildings on the Reserved Tract, north of the river. But *somehow*—legislative legerdemain, perhaps—Allegheny having nothing but trees to represent it, while Pittsburgh had men, the law was changed the next year, and the trustees were authorized to purchase lots and erect the buildings in Pittsburgh. The trees uttered no remonstrance and the people of Pittsburgh were well content to have their small amount of "lawing" attended to at their own doors, by their two lawyers, who then constituted the totality of the Pittsburgh bar. Before this time, Hannastown—more famous in military annals than in civil history, and better known throughout the region eighty years ago than now—was the seat of justice for the old Westmoreland county, in which Pittsburgh was included. It is a small, pleasantly situated hamlet, a few miles north of Greensburgh. Allegheny, though not yet inhabited, was laid out in an exact square, embracing one hundred lots and a munificent apportionment of common ground, which is now elegantly improved in well distributed public parks.

All know what Allegheny now is—a younger sister city with Pittsburgh. In all but municipal incorporation they are one city. The continuous processions of people and vehicles passing both ways on the bridges attest their identity of interests and their closeness of social and business association. A small current of water and another of *still* alone keep them separate. United with each other and with the "South Side," they would be one grand, populous and prosperous city, taking rank among the first-class cities of the United States. Perhaps, were the Court House and county offices transferred to Allegheny, according to the original design, a unification of the separate municipalities might be effected, to the satisfaction of all.

The rivers around Pittsburgh have always been celebrated as a striking beauty of the place. And they have been appreciated, as means of great commercial prosperity. Many galleys were built on these waters, for war purposes, before the commencement of the century, and several larger vessels, soon after. The water of the Monongahela has always had the name of being turbid, while that of the Allegheny was noted for its transparent clearness. The name of the former is said to mean, in the Indian language, "muddy by the meandering of the banks." This cannot be controverted, and therefore is as good as true, whether fact or fiction. Down to recent times, the limpid, sparkling water of the Allegheny was equal to any in the land, as the daily drink of the citizens. What the quality of that stream is now, when the current runs low, is known to all who "take it clear." Oil refineries and an extensive sewerage, pouring in their "horrible compounds," are calculated rather to increase than to improve its flavor. If the evil continues, the long contemned water of the Monongahela will be preferred, on the ground that though sometimes rather roily, it is with "clean dirt."

Around Pittsburgh, in very olden times, there were, strictly speaking, no places—that is, no towns or villages that had names. Localities, on the line of emigrant travel, were designated chiefly by creeks that the road crossed, and by the names of the keepers of public houses, where accommodations for travelers were supplied. On the rivers, localities were named and distances measured from the mouths of tributary streams. As people then, whether traveling by land or water, moved somewhat more tardily along than we do in these days, they had time to notice things more particularly. By the help of such a traveler we are enabled to give some details of incidents and places around Pittsburgh that may be interesting to our readers. The date is not much above sixty years ago.

Greensburg was not much behind Pittsburgh in size, being "a compact, well built, snug little town of about 100 houses, with a handsome court house and a Presbyterian meeting house and a market house." Politics was the subject of the evening's conversation in the sitting room of Mr. HARBAUGH'S tavern—Col. BURR'S projects being the starting point.

Washington communicated with Pittsburgh by a regular line of stages. It was surrounded by good land and good citizens, as it still is. It was "a thriving town and a pleasant residence for either trader, mechanic or private man, the inhabitants being a spirited and polished people, mostly descendants of northern (Protestant) Irish." *Canonsburg* contained besides the college, 88 houses, being about half as large as Washington.

Turning our course down the Ohio, there was no place, sixty-five years ago, that could be called a *town*—even by the utmost stretch of our local usage of the term—till we got to Beaver, except *Middletown*, which consisted of "ten houses, including barns." Before the time specified—that is, in 1782, Gen. Irwin had proposed to Gen. Washington to establish a military post at the mouth of Chartier's Creek, McKee's Rocks, which he thought would be a sufficient defense against Indian raids and against any hostile approach on our settlement by the British at Detroit. Were this position taken, he thought Ft. Pitt and also Ft. McIntosh (Beaver) might safely be abandoned. Opposite Middletown was Mr. WHITE'S finely situated Bon-air Hayssville. Two miles below was a "charmingly situated farm" which belonged to Squire WAY. "The Squire was badly lodged," remarks the traveler, "if he had not a better house than the log hovel we saw on the bank." There was a place down the river that figured quite conspicuously in early history in connection with the name of WASHINGTON and with negotiations between the government and the Indians. Its locality, though not its name, is unknown. Historic disputations have been waged as to which side of the river was honored by the possession of *Logstown*. The dispute is settled, by our historic authority, who speaks of it in 1800, as being on both sides of the river. Yet, like ancient Nineveh, before the LAYARD explorations, the precise place is not known. While "Mad ANTHONY WAYNE had histroops in camp, near Logstown, 1793, one of his Captains wrote to a merchant in Pittsburgh, "Send down some whip-cord for *cats*—they have no cats to whip the men with." How was that for pleasant soldiering? *Beaver* was described, in 1784, as a beautiful plain, full of tall black hickory, black walnut and oak—an old Indian settlement and French trading post. In 1808, it was described as a high, stony plain, laid out for a town seven years before, and containing "thirty indifferent houses, much scattered on three parallel streets. One public house was kept by General LACOCK and another by Mr. HENDRICK. On the "bottom" at the mouth of Big Beaver—Bridge Water—there were two houses, both taverns.

We believe we have now given a view of all old Pittsburgh and around, as far as the history has come to our knowledge. People can note the changes for themselves. Here we close.

GARIBALDI.

Benevolent people, at least those who have any particular liking for GARIBALDI, will regret that the old champion of human rights finds virtue, or what he considers as virtue, to be its own reward. In spite of the admiration and gratitude of great numbers of the humbler classes in France, he can hardly help feeling, we fancy, that he has been rather shabbily treated by the representatives of the nation which he tried so zealously and faithfully to serve. When the General appeared in the Assembly at Bordeaux he was very coolly received, and having handed in his resignation as a deputy from Paris, it was at once accepted. Instead of withdrawing, as would have been proper, we suppose, he kept his seat, and presently taking off his hat and claiming the attention of the President, as if he wished to make some remarks, the members, except a few radicals, were thrown into violent agitation by the irregularity of the proceeding, and several voices reminded him that having resigned his commission, he was not entitled to speak. Esquimos protested against the refusal to hear him, there were loud cries of "LIVE GARIBALDI!" from the National Guards present, and it became necessary to clear the galleries, as they say in Washington. Then the General withdrew from the House and the city amid the applause of the multitude. The fact must, however, be taken note of that the National Assembly passed a resolution of gratitude and thanks in his honor. An explanation of the divided feelings with which GARIBALDI is regarded by the French is found in several facts. From his first entrance into the country he was looked upon with jealousy as a foreigner by some of the prominent leaders. He was elected to the National Assembly by the people of Nice for the express purpose of effecting their detachment from France. It is widely asserted and believed that he was deceived by the Prussians whom he believed to be confined before Dijon, while the mass of their forces were marching on Dole by roads which had been intrusted to his guardianship, and that he thus contributed a good deal to the disaster which overwhelmed BOURBAKI'S army. But the reason which more than all others made the graybed a most influential Frenchmen to dispense with his presence, and unwilling to hear his voice in the National Assembly was the General's radical religious and political opinions. These are literally abhorred by all who retain any respect for the Catholic church and for monarchy in any form. A Knight errant of radicalism, seems he to think it a part of his vocation to proclaim his anti-Papist and anti-monarchical views in the most offensive and intolerant manner. He thus makes it difficult, if not impossible, to honor him as a soldier, without appearing to honor him as a propagandist of doctrines which no Catholic nation is yet prepared to receive, and which are also reprobated and dreaded by conservative European Protestants. Probably King WILLIAM and BISMARCK, Pius the Ninth and ANTONELLI regard them with nearly equal disgust.

The following is a recapitulation of a detailed statement of boiler explosions that have occurred in this country since and including 1865:

	No.	Killed	Wounded	
In 1865	50	Killed	74	Wounded — 7
In 1866	49	Killed	59	Wounded — 31
In 1867	63	Killed	104	Wounded — 142
In 1868	46	Killed	104	Wounded — 142
In 1869	46	Killed	94	Wounded — 129
In 1870	39	Killed	94	Wounded — 129
	293		529	

Sixty-six of the above explosions were of locomotives, killing ninety-eight persons and wounding eighty four; and thirty-five were of steamsaws, killing one hundred and five persons and wounding eighty-three. The value of property destroyed was $1,492,120.

"A RICHMOND paper says that not less than 50,000 Southerners, many of whom took part in the war on the rebel side, are now residing permanently in that city, and adds that nearly all of them are poor."

Well, so they ought to be, out of consistency, if for no other reason. Wasn't it a poor rebellion?

Hon. George W. Brooke, Representative from Mahoning county, has been thanked by the Mississippi Valley Dental Association for his efficient services in securing the enactment and maintaining the law of last winter regulating the practice of dentistry in Ohio.

NOTWITHSTANDING the explicit statement of Secretary Fish that no conversation or discussion relative to the removal of Mr. SUMNER ever occurred between himself and the British Minister or the members of the British Commission, it appears in well informed circles to be pretty generally believed that the displacement was the result of an understanding between the President, the Secretary of State and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, of what would be agreeable to the latter gentleman and the country which he represents. We can readily believe that Mr. FISH held no direct communication either with Sir EDWARD THORNTON, or with any member of the Commission, upon this subject. That is not the method of diplomacy. How to bring to pass without requesting or seeming to desire is the great secret of success in all matters such as these. It is not to be presumed that any conference or consultation such as is so categorically denied was necessary to the removal of the obnoxious Senator. A judge is not necessarily a Jack Ketch, to execute the prisoner whom he has condemned. There are a thousand ways in which a skilful diplomatist can accomplish his ends without once appearing on the stage of action. The fact is that the disclaimer of Mr. FISH is somewhat too specific and literal. If he had been less careful of the mathematical accuracy of his language, we should have had less difficulty in apprehending him. He has set forth with sufficient explicitness what he did *not* do; now let him with equal emphasis and explicitness tell us what he really *did*.

THE Louisville Commercial has a lady correspondent who sends it a poem of which the following stanza constitutes a part:

> A clear, rippling streamlet
> Kept our youthful hearts apart:
> My dainty feet, crossing,
> Pattered right into your heart!

And we suspect the junior editor to be the chap alluded to, principally from the gushing preface with which he introduces it. Hear him rave:

> Here is a beautiful little poem from one of the sweetest song-birds of the Sunny South. She is the charming daughter of one of the noblest heroes in the romantic history of the Lone Star State, and her songs are as free as her native pampas, and as delicious as those of her fellow-warbler, the nightingale.

> "In the spring," says Tennyson, "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." We could never get an estrange that if the sunny damsel does soon emigrate from the *lone* star state into the *United* States, it will not be for the lack of invitation. Our brother is evidently wedded to her muse already, and will not be likely to leave the union unfinished. But he has allowed his ardent passion to get the better of his intelligence. He will, therefore, permit us to correct him. The pampas of Texas are not "prairies," as he will soon discover should he take his prospective bride thither to dwell. They cost from one to five and ten dollars an acre, according to location, improvements and quality of soil. There is also another point in which he errs. There are no nightingales either in Texas or in the Lone Star State. The nearest approach to that incomparable songster is the mockingbird; but for our friend's sake we sincerely hope that "Mignonette" doesn't belong to that class of songsters.

ANOTHER Southern magazine, to be called the *Nineteenth Century*, is to be issued at Charleston, S. C. Among its principal contributors are a number of famous Southerners, names of which the benighted North has never heard.

We clip the above from the Chicago Evening *Journal*. Our sprightly and usually well-informed contemporary is behind time for the notice. The *Nineteenth Century* has been published at Charleston, S. C., for a period of nearly two years. Its title is an anachronism, however. It ought to have been called the "Dark Ages." Its writing of the history of the war was edited by an apostate abolitionist, who went South for the benefit of his health, which he restored at the expense of his manhood. He has for two years been trying to convince the Charlestonians that he was formerly a conscientious hypocrite, and if by this time he has not succeeded in doing so, it is because they prefer to consider him one now.

Bishop Whittingham, of the Diocese of Maryland, has declined to accede to the request of the French Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, that collections be made for the sufferers in that city by the churches over which he has jurisdiction. He says, in his reply to the Committee: "While very heartily sympathizing with the movement for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers in the capital city of the citizens of the United States, I am not able to perceive, in the past relations of the two countries, a justification of special appeal to church action in the matter, such as might be addressed to it in the claims of suffering families and bereaved widows and orphans in the almost equally afflicted German nation." Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, wrote quite differently. Thus: "Desolation and destruction fall on the famine and the sword have come upon the descendants of a people who once aided us in the hour of trial, and helped us to establish our free and independence; shall we now withhold our charity?"

WE observe that the paragraph which we copied the other day from the St. Louis *Republican*, explaining the "curious contrivance" attached to the seat of Queen VICTORIA'S carriage, by means of which the royal body is gently swayed as in the act of bowing, for the benefit of the crowd, is not original with us. Wait a while, brethren, and you shall presently have an item of far more remarkable character. There is a "curious contrivance" in England, known as the PEOPLE, which is connected with the royal throne itself. It is a singular invention, being formed of a triple series of springs, composed of conscience, policy and fear. *Beware* was described, in 1784, as a beautiful plain, full of tall black hickory, black walnut and oak—an old Indian settlement and French trading post. In 1808, it was described as a high, stony plain, laid out for a town seven years before, and containing "thirty indifferent houses, much scattered on three parallel streets. One public house was kept by General LACOCK and another by Mr. HENDRICK. On the "bottom" at the mouth of Big Beaver—Bridge Water—there were two houses, both taverns.

We believe we have now given a view of all old Pittsburgh and around, as far as the history has come to our knowledge. People can note the changes for themselves. Here we close.

GARIBALDI.

Benevolent people, at least those who have any particular liking for GARIBALDI, will regret that the old champion of human rights finds virtue, or what he considers as virtue, to be its own reward. In spite of the admiration and gratitude of great numbers of the humbler classes in France, he can hardly help feeling, we fancy, that he has been rather shabbily treated by the representatives of the nation which he tried so zealously and faithfully to serve. When the General appeared in the Assembly at Bordeaux he was very coolly received, and having handed in his resignation as a deputy from Paris, it was at once accepted. Instead of withdrawing, as would have been proper, we suppose, he kept his seat, and presently taking off his hat and claiming the attention of the President, as if he wished to make some remarks, the members, except a few radicals, were thrown into violent agitation by the irregularity of the proceeding, and several voices reminded him that having resigned his commission, he was not entitled to speak. Esquimos protested against the refusal to hear him, there were loud cries of "LIVE GARIBALDI!" from the National Guards present, and it became necessary to clear the galleries, as they say in Washington. Then the General withdrew from the House and the city amid the applause of the multitude. The fact must, however, be taken note of that the National Assembly passed a resolution of gratitude and thanks in his honor. An explanation of the divided feelings with which GARIBALDI is regarded by the French is found in several facts. From his first entrance into the country he was looked upon with jealousy as a foreigner by some of the prominent leaders. He was elected to the National Assembly by the people of Nice for the express purpose of effecting their detachment from France. It is widely asserted and believed that he was deceived by the Prussians whom he believed to be confined before Dijon, while the mass of their forces were marching on Dole by roads which had been intrusted to his guardianship, and that he thus contributed a good deal to the disaster which overwhelmed BOURBAKI'S army. But the reason which more than all others made the graybed a most influential Frenchmen to dispense with his presence, and unwilling to hear his voice in the National Assembly was the General's radical religious and political opinions. These are literally abhorred by all who retain any respect for the Catholic church and for monarchy in any form. A Knight errant of radicalism, seems he to think it a part of his vocation to proclaim his anti-Papist and anti-monarchical views in the most offensive and intolerant manner. He thus makes it difficult, if not impossible, to honor him as a soldier, without appearing to honor him as a propagandist of doctrines which no Catholic nation is yet prepared to receive, and which are also reprobated and dreaded by conservative European Protestants. Probably King WILLIAM and BISMARCK, Pius the Ninth and ANTONELLI regard them with nearly equal disgust.

The following is a recapitulation of a detailed statement of boiler explosions that have occurred in this country since and including 1865:

	No.	Killed	Wounded	
In 1865	50	Killed	74	Wounded — 7
In 1866	49	Killed	59	Wounded — 31
In 1867	63	Killed	104	Wounded — 142
In 1868	46	Killed	104	Wounded — 142
In 1869	46	Killed	94	Wounded — 129
In 1870	39	Killed	94	Wounded — 129
	293		529	

Sixty-six of the above explosions were of locomotives, killing ninety-eight persons and wounding eighty four; and thirty-five were of steamsaws, killing one hundred and five persons and wounding eighty-three. The value of property destroyed was $1,492,120.

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Hon. George W. Brooke, Representative from Mahoning county, has been thanked by the Mississippi Valley Dental Association for his efficient services in securing the enactment and maintaining the law of last winter regulating the practice of dentistry in Ohio.

John Stufly, a lumberman, was killed in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, on Monday of last week, by a log falling upon him.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent refers to an "irreverent proceeding" of members of the National House of Representatives. As soon as the Chaplain closes his appeal to the Throne of Grace, there is a clapping of hands all over the floor. It is a way the members have of calling a page to his side. Every Congressman begins his day's labor by giving an order to a messenger; hence the clapping is universal and uproarious. "Well, that beats me," said an elderly gentleman in the gallery, with mud on his boots which looked as though it had been brought from the other side of the Potomac: "I didn't see anything in that prayer worth cheering!"

The cultivation of tea there has been attended with such success that it is predicted California tea may, in a few years, become a staple article of commerce in the markets of the United States.

Don Piatt, relating the incident of Senator Saulsbury's forgetfulness, is reminded of a like circumstance when Johnson retired from the White House. After Andy had vacated and Grant had been duly installed, one of Johnson's family, at the butt end of a terrific agree, pulled at the front bell and kicked at the door, about midnight, until he aroused the inmates, when he wanted to know what Andy meant by locking him out in that way. He could not be made to understand that there had been a change of Administrations.

For teaching German in the public schools, Cincinnati pays $63,000 to teachers. The enrollment of pupils for the study of German is 11,786. The aggregate average attendance is 8,406. The cost per scholar is 18.95¢. The question of reducing the cost of teaching the German language is being agitated.

The report of the Peabody trustees (in London) states that the first trust now amounts to £178,733. Five groups of buildings, accommodating 498 families, have been erected. The second trust, amounting to £213,918, will be increased in 1873, under Mr. Peabody's will, by £150,000. Under this trust six-teen new blocks of buildings on the Marsaleg Hospital estate, affording dwellings for 309 families, will be erected.

New Jersey swamp lands are looking up. Mr. S. N. Pike, of New York, has been offered $10,000 an acre for land of this description in the vicinity of Jersey City, for which he gave $30 an acre several years ago. The land is wanted for railroad purposes.

The announcement was made by Prof. D. D. Smith, at the recent Philadelphia Dental College commencement, that artificial teeth were in use among the ancient Romans before the time of Augustus.

The first strawberries of the season have appeared in the Savannah market. Nine cents apiece was about the ruling price.

The latest from Harvard is a vote that "the demand of Yale for an immediate reply to their challenge is unprecedented," which is a little "peculiar" in view of the fact that Yale's challenge was sent last fall.

There are seven colored churches in New York city, whose wealth, in the aggregate, amounts to $596,000. Those are all of the Protestant denomination, and are the only churches in the city owned exclusively by the colored people.

The Masons of the State of New Jersey are at present taking strong action, with a view to affiliation with the colored Masons, and it is probable that the Grand Lodge of that State will be the first to receive colored Masons upon the plane of common brotherhood.

A sagacious squire of Wabash, Indiana, is remarkable for getting out of his way. Instead of pumping water for his own use, and for other ingenious devices, if he finds no bucket to drink from he pulls the door bell and intimates his desire by very significant actions.

A companion to the song "Oh, give me back but yesterday," is soon to be issued. "It is to be called "Oh, could you spare to-morrow." This will soon be followed by "You haven't got such a thing as next week about you, have you?"

Protests against cruelty to animals are of very ancient date. Plutarch dealt heavy blows against this abuse. Still earlier, previous to Moses and the prophets, the religion of the leading nation of the earth enjoined tenderness for, and even the worship of, dumb beasts. Oh for just a little of the good old Egyptian religion.

Nearly the whole of the lemon crop in Sicily has been mildewed, and the manufacture of acid is almost valueless for the English market. The fact was discovered by the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The juice is not much affected, but the rind, which is used so extensively by confectioners, is rendered utterly worthless.

In Rochester, New York, last week, the police arrested a man who answered in every particular the description given of the alleged Nathan murderer, Billy Forrester. His size, height and complexion were as indicated, and a closer examination revealing not only absent teeth, but the picture of a ship in India ink upon the arm near the wrist, all hope of his being the right man seemed to be at an end. The arrested person, however, protested his innocence, and referred to invitation a who knew him. To such persons the officials, when he was found to be "not right." He made an explanation, and after reading the description of Forrester was astonished to see how perfectly he answered it. In New York city, on Saturday, detectives arrested another person supposed to be the much-hunted Forrester. He was a guest at the National Hotel, and fortunately for the suspected man, the landlord was able to assert, of his own knowledge, that he gentleman was a reputable merchant of Providence, Rhode Island, where he has been in business for the past fifteen years. This alone saved him from a night's incarceration at police headquarters.

A few days since a skillful detective in Chicago offered to bet that Forrester was not the murderer of Nathan, and that he could write the names of three men, two of whom would be convicted of the crime within one year. The bet was taken, and the detective wrote three names on a slip of paper, which was inclosed in a sealed envelope and put in charge of a third person to await results. No one saw the names.

A correspondent, writing from Stockton, California, gives the following as an infallible remedy for either small pox or scarlet fever. He says it has cured when hearted physicians said the patient must die: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, in smaller doses, according to age.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Bancroft, American Minister at Berlin, honored Washington's birthday by a soiree, at which were gathered not only all of the American residents, including ex-Minister Bigelow and family and others, but also a number of diplomatists, savans and artists. It is said to have been the most brilliant reception ever given by the American Embassy at Berlin.

Mr. Girard Graham, of Brooklyn, and Miss Elise Rothe, a cultivated and beautiful young lady of New York City, were married in Berlin on the 21st ult. The ceremonies were celebrated in the Cathedral, and in the presence of an American audience, headed by Mr. Bancroft. The happy couple were hilariously lighted on from the occasion, and the altar decked out in all the floral beauty of one of the finest green houses.

The course of eighteen lectures, of which he has just completed the delivery at Harvard College, Ralph Waldo Emerson spent two years in writing. Although he rarely has any one time more than one hundred persons in his audience, the lectures will be published in book form, when his audience will be the greater part of the cultivated world.

B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) also intends to enter the lecture field with Ike as his principal stock in trade.

The present partners of the Rothschilds number seventy in all, and are the fourth remove from Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the great family of Hebrew bankers.

The Cornhill Magazine will be hereafter edited by Mr. Leslie Stephen, who married a daughter of Thackeray, (not the authoress, who is unmarried.) Mr. Stephen is a fellow at Cambridge, but resigned the position because of his disbelief of the Thirty-nine Articles.

Among the Americans lately presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria were the wife and son of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. The papers printed the name Fisk, and it is said there was a consequent excitement at Osborne House, in doubt whether it might not be Jim Fisk, of New York, and whether he ought not to be arrested on general principles.

The Great Vernal Specific.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of season and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of bilious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, biliousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost sure to develope one or other of these ailments. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which, for a long series of years has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above named disorders, and as protection Against the miasma which frequently produces and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill-judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter, presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative, and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without convulsing, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

Inequality in Assessment.

The following table is valuable in the way of directing attention to the difference in the taxes of different States in assessing property for taxation, and furnishes an argument in favor of making the assessment equal in all instances to the exact value as it would be given by sworn appraisers. The last column has been calculated at the rate of three mills, the figures below thousands were excluded in the division:

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, 1870.

States.	Assessed value.	Population, 1870.	Average per person. capita.
Delaware	$ 64,787,923	125,015	517
Florida	31,167,491	187,748	166
Georgia	292,583,557	1,195,077	167
Illinois	1,244,757,669	2,539,638	491
Indiana	685,455,944	1,673,941	291
Iowa	388,699,165	1,191,726	326
Kentucky	625,716,097	1,321,011	330
Louisiana	260,588,510	726,922	345
Maine	297,500,000	626,493

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1871.

The only change to-day at all apparent in the condition of our money market, was a less disposition with some of the banks to loan as freely as they have been doing for some days past. It is quite customary at this season for loan houses to begin a more restricted course, which gradually culminates in actual closeness and even stringency, but in view of the great abundance of money at the leading financial centers of the country, and the necessity for the Government itself to maintain an easy money market, we might here reasonably expect to avoid any stringency during the next six weeks or two months' operations, however, are facts here in financial circles of any tightening influences sufficient to produce any of those embarrassing money spasms, which are dreaded so much by the business community.

In local stocks so little is doing that we are at a loss for fresh quotations. The great bulk of investment of sound dividend stocks and bonds are well satisfied to keep them, knowing that it would be difficult to make any favorable changes. Many holders of Government bonds are contemplating a change from them into sundry local stocks or bonds.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction room, 106 Smithfield street:

	No. sh.	Cash.
Merchants' National Bank	72	81
Exchange National Bank	40	72
People's Insurance	5	40

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¼	111¼	111¼
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20's of 1862	112½
United States 5-20's of 1864	112
United States 5-20's of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111
Union Pacific Railroad	95½
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Pacifics	111½

—The New York stock market to-day was less vigorous and only a fractional decline was established. The New York *World* says: The decline in Pittsburgh was caused by the report that the Pennsylvania Central will not only not lease the Pittsburgh road, but it is likely to commence a suit against the Pittsburgh Company for about $500,000, claimed as due on the leased portion of the Fort Wayne road. The arrangement of the Fort Wayne road with Pittsburgh is in dispute with the Pennsylvania Central.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, this day:

March 14, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & H.	98	98	98	97½	98	97½
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	96	96	96	95½	96	95½
Erie	39½	39½	39½	38½	39½	38½
Reading	102	102	102	101	102	101
Harlem						
Mich. Cent.	93	93	93	92½	93	92½
Lake Shore	98½	98	98	97½	98	97½
Illinois Cent.						
Clev. & Pitts.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
C. & N. W.						
Do. pref.	86	86	86	85½	86	85½
Rock Island	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
St. Paul	55	55	55	55	55	55
Do. pref.	80	80	80	80	80	80
Fol. & Wabash	54	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½		
Ohio & Miss.	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Terre Haute	11½	11½	11½	11½		
Do. pref.	45	45	45	45		
R. I. & Erie						
N. J. Central	91½	91½	91½	91½		
Canton	65½	65½	65½	65½		
W. U. Tel.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Adams Ex.						
Wells, F. & Co.	45	45	45	45		
American Ex.	47	47	47	47		
U. S. Ex.	41½	41½	41½	41½		
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Yesterday.	Noon.	Closing.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	98	98	97½		½
Do. Scrip	96½	96½	96½		½
Erie	39½	39½	38½		1
Reading	102	102	101		1
Lake Shore	98	98	97½		½
Illinois Cent.					
Clev. & Pitts.	91½	91½	91½		
C. & N. W.					
Do. pref.	86	86	85½		½
Rock Island	91½	91½	91½		
St. Paul	55	55	55		
Do. pref.	80	80	80		
Fol. & Wabash	54½	54½	54½		
Do. pref.					
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½		
Ohio & Miss.	45½	45½	45½		
Terre Haute	11½	11½	11½		
Do. pref.	45	45	45		
R. I. & Erie					
N. J. Central	91½	91½	91½		
Canton	65½	65½	65½		
W. U. Tel.	35½	35½	35½		
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42½		
Adams Ex.					
Wells, F. & Co.	45	45	45		
American Ex.	47	47	47		
U. S. Ex.	41½	41½	41½		
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	67½
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	45½
Catawissa preferred	25½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	15½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116½
Reading	102½

At Chicago, the *Tribune* says: In our local markets there has been more speculation in breadstuffs than last week, and a disposition to advance prices. There seems but little reason to doubt that our market is greatly influenced by those whose connections include both New York and Liverpool, and to some extent control the range of prices in both these markets. As there are three or four times the amount of trading in futures to that there is in either New York or Liverpool, it is to be presumed the field for their principal operations is here, and that the other markets are manipulated to suit their plans here. The advent of spring weather has had no effect upon prices of breadstuffs yet, though, if there is to be any such European demand as has been generally expected, it will probably be experienced during the next six or eight weeks, before the people of that country have had an opportunity to raise even the spring products of the soil.

Money has scarcely ever been so abundant in the market, at this season of the year, as at present. Nearly all the pork packers have suspended operations, and a majority of their Fall drafts are in their pork, so that they are in possession of a large amount of ready funds for which they have no immediate use. Most of the banks say that the deposits of their country bank customers are increasing largely. Balances of eastern exchange are increasing. Merchants are collecting with fair success in the country, and are not asking for much bank accommodation. Lumber merchants are still pretty heavy in debt to their bankers, but the assurance that the canals will be open by April 1 affords them a prospect of increased facilities in turning their stocks into money in the course of a few weeks, and altogether there seems reason for expecting money to continue easy for several weeks yet.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented here at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on sums of $500 and upwards on collateral well as on good promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have no additional changes in prices to note since our yesterday's report, in which we stated that bacon and provisions had been reduced a shade; cranberries gone unsalable; cheese advanced; candles reduced; groceries showed a fraction; lard and oil unchanged, as we do; and also that there had been some slight changes in western flours and grain. The general tone of the market is quiet and firm, with a good trade and moderate sales reported. Stocks of all the leading articles of commerce are ample, and holders anticipate a heavy Spring trade. The produce and boat markets are fully supplied.

Below find wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The late advance in prices is maintained. The existence rates were $4 00, 4 beach 00 ₱ ton. Receipts 127 bbls.

BACON.—Sides, Ash, refined, 55 ₱ cent.; Breakfast, common, 49 ₱ cent., 3-4c.; Polish, fancy, Pennsylvania, 5¾ ₱ cent.

BAGGING.—Sales of 1 million bundles at 15c ₱ doz; in kegs and firkins 14c ₱ cent; drills 15c ₱ cent.

BEANS.—Good choice, boil soft from 250 up to 260; other varieties can be had at 180@220.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices unchanged at $3 00@3 25 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—Regular sales at 6@6½ ₱ lb.

BUTTER.—Sales are from 30@32 ₱ lb for choice to small sizes. A good trade demand is reported, with sales at 30@32c for choice; 28@30c for good; 25@28c for fair. Roofers, 18@20c; Creamery, 35c; Breakfast boxes, 35c; sugar-cured hams, 16c. Dried beef, 18@20c. Lard—Sales of 1 million pounds, in tierces, tubs, buckets and kegs, 14c. Meal pork, $19 00 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania $6 25@6 50; Philadelphia $6 00@6 25.

CORN MEAL.—Sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Buckeyes have been sold at $4 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES.—Sales at 12½@13c ₱ lb.

CANDLES.—Mould Imperial, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; Stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

COAL.—Eastern anthracite by car load $10@10 50 per ton delivered.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 19@20c; sliced 8½@9c ₱ lb. Apples—quarters 6@7½c; sliced 8½@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The arrivals are heavy, and prices weak and tending lower. Sales from first hands are made at 19@20c ₱ doz.

FLOUR.—Receipts of 465 barrels. The market continues firm at the following figures for additional mill brands, under which all barrels $7 50; Pan Handle, (Southern mills, in sacks $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Monitor, (new) in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 40; Wabash, 75c. Sales for barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90. Wholesale rates as follows: Choice standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ₱ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy $7 25 ₱ bbl; extra $7 00 ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—We are reported a fair demand, with regular sales as follows: Currants 12@20c ₱ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—The demand is light, and we are reported sales of live geese feathers No. 1 at 85c ₱ lb in the trade.

GRAIN.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, nominal prices have been well maintained. The receipts have been limited for some days, viz.: Oats, 883 sacks; rye, 270 sacks; barley, 720 sacks; wheat, 305 sacks; corn, 450 sacks. Wheat—There was a good milling demand; holders were asking $1 60 for Bluffton, the current rates were: Red winter $1 35, 1 38@1 40; white $1 45, 1 48@1 50 ₱ bushel. The supply on hand was for choice lots. Oats were held firmly but were unchanged; sales were made on the wharf and from depot at 56@56½c; store rates 58@59c. Barley was in good inquiry for car, with a limited stock to operate on; the current rates were 72@75c for prime yellow on track; shelled was neglected, attracting but little attention; prices nominal. Rye held firmly, with an upward tendency; the car sales were at 90c. Corn ruled steady; sales of 1 05@1 06 per bushel. Barley—The market was devoid of animation; sales of choice were quite restricted; we quote spring at 80@85c per bushel. The receipts were light and so was the demand.

GLUCOSE.—Good demand is reported at unchanged rates. Below find the current figures:

Grape Sugars—Starch Factory, 5½@6c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Havana 14c; A coffee 12½c; B coffee 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, bbls, 13½c; bags 12½.

Syrups—B and E 32c; white honey 70c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 16¾@17c; fair to fair-good 15½c. Roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c; Gs, Ps, Fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Strictly pepper 16c. Cloves 50c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 8c. Sales of choice and fair, and sales as follows: Wagon $1 90@1 95 ₱ bbl.

HAY.—Receipts light, and sales as follows: Green salted (all weights) 14½@14½c; green butchers' (cow and bull) 13½@14c; dry salted 13½@14c; dry flint 13½@14c. Dry Flint—Nominal at 23@24.

HIDES.—Regular sales at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY.—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HOOPS.—There is a fair demand, and regular sales are made at 2½@2¾ ₱ lb.

HORSE RAKES.—Steady demand; sales are reported

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

FIRST FRUITS OF SUMNER'S REMOVAL.

A Democratic Victory in New Hampshire—Secretary Fish's Card—Some Points Which It Did Not Touch—National Banks to Issue New Bills in Place of Those Mutilated or Destroyed, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1871.

Redemption of Mutilated Notes.

The Finance Committee held its first session today, and took up for consideration several measures that passed the House last session, but failed to receive concurrent action from the Senate. The bill authorizing national banks to issue new bills in place of those mutilated and destroyed, which failed to pass the House last session, received favorable action, and Sherman was instructed to report the same to the Senate, which was done later in the day when it passed.

What Secretary Fish Did Not Deny.

The card of Secretary Fish, with regard to the connection between the displacement of Senator Sumner and the new negotiations with England, published in the New York papers, makes specific denial of certain allegations. But the error of that paper's correspondent was as much in his way of putting the case as in regard to the facts themselves. The Secretary of State is doubtless perfectly right in the assertion that neither the English minister nor any other foreign official proposed that Senator Sumner should be disgraced, and also in the protest against the instruction that he himself would engage in any such intrigue with foreigners. But he does not deny, and probably will not, that gentlemen in diplomatic circles were early aware that an effort would be made to remove that Senator from the position he then held. It is also known that the plot was so well organized beforehand that at Senator Chandler's party, last Monday week, people were informed the removal was an event certain to happen.

First Effects of Sumner's Removal.

Returns from New Hampshire elections are being eagerly sought for here to-night by politicians of both parties. Returns thus far have had a discouraging effect upon the Republicans, and the Democrats are correspondingly elated and jubilant. Leading Republicans here do not hesitate to assert that if the party has been defeated in New Hampshire such defeat is owing solely to the late war made upon Sumner.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

The House caucus did not end until about eleven o'clock, when, after a long and exciting debate, the caucus committee's bill was agreed to by a strong majority, and it will probably be introduced to-morrow, on the call of States, by some member from Maine, when Butler will move the previous question and endeavor to make some arrangements with the Democrats as to when a vote shall be taken. If the vote for the previous question is not seconded, there will be debate lasting as long as the Democrats want to carry it on. There were eighty-four members present to-night, and all but two of them are reported to have voted for the bill. The two were Ancher, of Ohio, and Finkelnburg, of Missouri. This bill keeps the feature of Butler's bill providing for the appointment of numerous commissioners, but instead of requiring jurors to take the iron-clad oath, the names put in the jury box are to be inspected by the United States officers. To the bill is added a provision, essentially that of Shellabarger's bill, giving the President authority to send military to the disturbed sections without call of the Governor or Legislature of the State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1871.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Wm. H. Adams, Boone, Ia.; John H. Andrews, Dayton, Ohio; Albert W. Patterson, Crestline, Ohio; P. Arnold, St. Joseph, Mo.

NO CAUSE FOR INTERFERENCE.

The Attorney General has made a report in the case of James Grady, under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Surratter, and says he finds nothing in the case to justify any interference with the sentence which the law has pronounced.

MEXICO.

Strong Feeling Against the American Secretary of Legation at the Capital—Foreigners Driven Out of Tehuantepec, &c., &c.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9, *via* HAVANA, March 14.—Journals in opposition to Juarez are severe in their strictures on the Secretary of Legation of the United States there, the charge him with interfering in elections, and intimate that his government favors the re-election of Juarez, and entertain designs on Mexican territory. His friends, however, vindicate him, and deny any interference by him whatever. The Mexican press feels sore over colonization in Lower California by Americans. *The Two Republics* publishes that General Romero will retire to private life.

Much excitement prevails in the district of Tehuantepec, in consequence of conspiracies against the lives and properties of foreigners. Many have fled with their families in order to save their lives, leaving their property behind. Pastors were affixed to the houses of foreigners, threatening the inmates with assassination. Letters from persons present confirm the fact. They say: "We must abandon the Isthmus to God and the Mexicans." Another says foreigners are flying for their lives. Principal persons threatened are Mr. Wolf, United States Consul; Dr. Bois, citizens of the United States; Motives, a French man, and two priests, are charged with appropriating the relics of St. Vincent, their patron saint, and saving the troops carried off the same. The course of the *Victoria*, a newspaper published in Oaxaca, has been influential in bringing about this State of things. Minister Nelson is investigating this and other matters, and addresses Mr. Fish on the subject.

CRIME.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Mrs. Woolage, relict of Col. Woolage, a wealthy planter of St. Sebastian county, Ark., last Saturday dropped dead after eating a hearty dinner. Foul play is suspected, as her husband will have the property in the former saved at the death of the widow.

At Cahoot, Ala., on the 7th, Albert Tramwell, a negro under sentence of death for killing his wife, after nearly killing the jailor made his escape. He is an undescribing desperado, and at large.

There was a general jail delivery at Pine Bluff last week, resulting in the escape of Tom Lee, under sentence of death; Lee Taylor, charged with assault with intent to kill, and Jr. F. W. Watts, charged with horse stealing. The prisoners effected their escape by sawing a bar in the window.

Orlando, March 14.—Arthur Pierce, who shot and killed Wm. Bullock at Lockport, New York, on Saturday night last, was a resident of this city. The following facts were gathered from one of his fellow clerks: Bullock, the man who was shot, was a member of the firm of Bullock & Brooks, woolen manufacturers, at Lockport. He is described as having been a man of remarkable beauty, both of face and figure, about thirty years of age, over six feet in height and splendidly proportioned; black hair and eyes, and of pleasing manner, well educated and cultivated in speech. He moved in first circles, a perfect gentleman. His character had always been considered unimpeachable, and he was looked upon as a man in whom and above whom the faintest breath of scandal could not light. He became engaged to be married to Miss Pierce, sister of the young man who did the deed. She is about the same age as deceased, though she looks much younger. She is rather prepossessing, not handsome but stylish, and very ladylike in her deportment, educated and refined. Her winning manners created warm friends, and during a recent visit to this city she won the regard of all who became acquainted with her. She remained in Chicago a little over three months, arriving here the latter part of November and returning home about the middle of February. The parties were to have been married in August last, but some disagreement occasioned a severance of their intercourse shortly before the date of the contemplated marriage, and for months they were as strangers. Shortly prior to Miss Pierce's visit to this city she and Bullock became good friends, but whether or not the engagement was renewed again is not known. Miss Pierce's present address at home is not definitely known. It is known that he received a visit from Lockport on Tuesday morning, and it is supposed that he committed the murder to his sister's wrongs. A man of his character and caliber would require but a short time to make up his mind to a cause of action, which was to at once procure home and demand of his sister's betrayer an honorable redress for the wrong. He arrived in Lockport on Wednesday evening, and the tragedy followed.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Labor Reform party to-night nominated a full county ticket in support for municipal offices at the approaching election. General Lew A. Harris was nominated for mayor. The convention was small, not numbering over twenty delegates.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: The House passed a joint resolution to-night for adjournment on the 20th.

The ex-Lieutenant Governor is about to come to grief. It is currently reported this evening that charges are to be preferred against him by new parties. There is a provision in the constitution which says no executive officer shall be eligible to any office during the term for which he was elected. It is believed that Clayton will sue out a writ of *quo warranto* against Johnson, have him brought before the Supreme Court, and under that provision the Court will declare him ineligible to the office of Secretary of State at this time, and thereby he will be put rid of altogether. His late political friends are leaving him in the case. It is also stated on authority of Senator McDonald that Clayton will never get his seat as Senator, by reason of his ineligibility as a State election. When Hadley takes his seat as Governor, it is given out as his intention to make his administration very conservative.

St. Louis, March 14.—Theodore Murray, father of one of the girls alleged to have been enticed from her home to Geo. Rice for purposes of prostitution, entered suit to-day in the Circuit Court against Rice for seducing his daughter, claiming $25,000 damages. Both girls have been found and will be delivered to their parents.

Dr. Judson, alleged to have produced an abortion on Annie Magill, died to-day and a jury was called in the calaboose.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—In a family quarrel to-night in a saloon on Jefferson street, between two Italians, Richard Bucani and Lipit, the former was shot and instantly killed. The latter then surrendered.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—William McKeever, of Selma, Clarke county, Ohio, murdered his mother and Owen McCoy with improper intimacy, attacked the latter with an ax last Thursday, inflicting mortal wounds. McKeever has fled.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—River twenty-two feet, having fallen one foot, with eighty feet bridge space. Clear and pleasant. Business moderately active at the low rates. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Anna, St. Louis; Lawrence, Nashville; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis; Dove No. 2, Kentucky River; Liberty No. 4, Wheeling; Allegheny Belle, New Orleans. Departed—Dove No. 1, Kentucky River; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Annie Laurie, Kanawha; St. Charles, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hamilton, Wheeling; Abeona, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—River falling, with nine feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Spray, Cincinnati; John Lumsden, Cairo; Bowlesville, Upper Cumberland; Kanawha, Ohio river.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 14.—Port list to-day: Great Republic, New Orleans; Ed. Gaddis, St. Louis; 3 A. M.; Alex. Pittsburgh to New Orleans; 4 A. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis; 7 A. M.; Belle Lee, New Orleans to Cairo; 8 A. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis; 2 P. M.; Silver Moon, Cincinnati to Memphis; 4 P. M. River stationary. Cloudy; mercury 56°.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—Warm and showery. River stationary; Arkansas and White rivers falling, the former is backed up seventy-five miles by the Mississippi, and all the lowlands are overflowed. Arrived—Ardenville, Arkansas, and Hays, un. Departed—Bostonia, Cincinnati; John Kilgour, John Cyle and Continental, New Orleans; Sam. Gaty, Columbia, St. Louis; Potomac, Louisville; Legal Tender, White River.

Omaha.

OMAHA, March 14.—The weather is extremely warm. There is a slight rise in the river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Arrived—Mollie Ehrt, Pittsburgh; Rhoads, Louisville; Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—Dove No. 2, Cincinnati; Fisher, Cincinnati; Virginia, Cincinnati; Forker, Cincinnati.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Further News of the Election.

A Democratic Governor, Three Democratic Congressmen, and a Democratic Senate—The House Republican.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns from 107 towns give Pike 18,011, Weston 18,229, Cooper 219, scattering 116; Republican loss 1,257. Weston in these towns falls short 127 of a majority. The vote of Concord is as follows: Pike, 1,422; Weston, 1,150, last year it gave Stearns 1,442, Bedell 455 and Flint 593. Nashua gives Pike 954 and Weston 718. Last year it gave Stearns 1,039; Bedell 645 and Flint 195.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The Republicans give up the contest for Governor, and the Democrats are jubilant. The Republicans have carried the county officers. The vote for Senator is close, but probably Marvy, Democrat, is elected. The vote in this city for Governor is: Pike 1,044, Weston 914, scattering 5; Republican loss since last year 417.

CONCORD, March 14, midnight.—One hundred and *fifty-four* towns give Pike 26,362, Weston 26,178, Cooper 253, scattering 122. Net Republican loss 2,253.

CONCORD, March 14.—Dover gives Pike 759, Weston 698; last year it gave Stearns 1,029, Bedell 254, Flint 268. Keene gives Pike 797, Weston 497; last year it gave Sterns 795, Bedell 369. One hundred and thirty-eight towns give Pike 21,385, Weston 21,045, Cooper 253, scattering 132. The Republican loss is 1,812. Weston is now short 113 of a majority. It looks as if the Democrats have elected all three members of Congress. Holmes, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, concedes the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

CONCORD, March 15, 1 A. M.—Returns from 172 towns: Pike 29,021, Page 25,741, Weston 28,139, Cooper 253, scattering 132; Republican loss 2,476. Weston is probably elected by over one thousand majority.

CONCORD, March 15.—The Democrats are jubilant, and are parading the street in front of the State House. They claim three elected Senators in the Districts 2, 3, 5, 1 and 9. The Democrats have probably carried the other seven districts. The *Councilor* says Districts 2 and 4 are Republican, and the other, third, Democratic. The House will probably have a Republican majority of about twenty. The election of three Democratic Congressmen is conceded. Hubbard, of Dunbarton, in the First district, Bell, of Manchester, in the Second district, and Parker, of Claremont, in the Third district.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Late Disturbances at Rouen.

The Local Press Appeal to the Authorities to Maintain Order—Bismarck Willing to Restore North Schleswig to Denmark—No Treaty of Alliance Between Russia and Turkey, &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

Liberation of the Fenians Denounced—All Quiet in China.

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Roebuck, in an address at Sheffield to-night, denounced the liberation of the Fenian convicts as a "satanic" act, and said the toleration in America disgraceful to the country, and as another proof that she is England's bitter enemy. Secretary Cardwell, in Parliament to-night, through Mr. Peel, telegraphs under date of the 26th ult. that all is quiet on all parts of China show that the country is quiet.

Disturbances at Rouen—German Army of Occupation Feels in the French Commissariat.

LONDON, March 15, 3 A. M.—The Graphic professes to The Graphic professes to The Graphic professes to